

If You Want a Situation Read a Limer to This Paper.

VOLUME VIII.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1892

NUMBER 154.

FOR JIM AND JERRY

The South and West Want Blaine and Rusk

DRIFT OF THE POLITICAL TIDE

Blaine and Harrison Men Protest the Success of Their Favorite—Other Political News.

CHICAGO, June 1.—James G. Blaine on the first ballot and no mistake about it, is the slogan that echoes from the shores of the Gulf of Mexico to Canada and from New York to the Pacific slope, "was U. S. Senator H. C. Henshaw's significant remark as he sat in his room in the Grand Pacific hotel today.

"North Dakota has six delegates and we are certain that five of them are for Blaine. I have no hesitation in saying that Blaine will carry every state west of the Mississippi, New York by 50,000 West Virginia and Louisiana. In the latter state Cleveland's majority in 1888 was but 4000. We know from the most representative young white democrats in Louisiana that the are for Blaine above any other candidate. So you see we have a great show of capturing the state with their voters. Blaine alone would have the same difficulty in South Dakota that any republican nominee would have. The independent or farmer element and the democrats are likely to be a unit against the regular republican ticket. However, the sentiment at Washington is for Blaine and 'Jerry' Rusk. With Uncle Jerry on the ticket the farmer's vote would go solid for the republicans. Harrison will find that his great contingent of officeholders which are sure to flock into Minneapolis will do him great injury. You see there are about one hundred thousand officeholders under Harrison and over one million men seeking office. There would be no incentive for work, if Harrison were re-nominated on the part of this million men."

Emmons Blaine was one of J. S. Clarkson's early callers today. He remained in consultation with the chairman for some time, but he refused to state the nature of his mission.

"Everybody here seems to be well posted as to my father, so I will let it go at that," said Mr. Blaine.

THEY ARE FOR HARRISON.

The Indiana Men on the Ground of Battle.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 1.—The closest personal friends of the president arrived this afternoon and at once opened up headquarters at the West hotel. The advance guard comprises T. T. Michener of Shelbyville, J. K. Gowdy, chairman of the republican state committee of Indiana; R. K. Shiel, a delegate of the Indianapolis district; C. W. Stevens of the Liberty, Ind.; Herald, and a delegate A. P. Henderson, a wholesale merchant of Indianapolis and a close friend to Harrison; W. T. Durbin, delegate from Anderson and A. D. Miller, of Indianapolis, son of the attorney general and private secretary of Secretary of War Elihu. "We are for Harrison. That is what we are here for," said General Michener. "Yes, we are here in the interest of the people," added Delegate Shiel, "and that means we must nominate Harrison."

"It is certainly in very bad taste for Mr. Quay, who forced Delamater upon the representatives of Pennsylvania for Governor and who was defeated, for Platt, who forced Fessett upon New York and was defeated, and for Foraker who forced the republican campaign in Ohio to be remembered by the republican party; it is certainly in very bad taste for those men to attempt to dictate at the time to their party who its presidential nominee shall be. Their judgments are not asked by the people."

The opening of the Harrison headquarters is, it is said, in compliance with a telegraphic suggestion from Washington.

The Blaine managers will not be here until tomorrow, when the committee arrives and the Harrison crowd seeks to steal a march upon the friends of the secretary.

SUSPENDED IN THE AIR.

Dewey, Says Such Will Be Blaine Men's Fix: He Does Not Accept.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Chauncey M. Dewey, W. K. Vanderbilt and H. W. Webb arrived here tonight to attend the annual meeting of the C. & N. W. and connecting lines which takes place tomorrow, and on Saturday the party registered at the Auditorium hotel, where the delegates from a dozen of the states are waiting to meet the silver-tongued orator of Gotham and to secure his views on the political situation. To the United Press representative he said that the situation was different from that of all previous conventions, in that there were no favorites to be sacrificed; all of them had been sacrificed in their own states. The only chance in his judgment of Harrison being defeated was that the convention vote for half a dozen different people and so prevent his nomination until the opposition had a chance to concentrate. The effort to induce Blaine to become a candidate had practically retired all other candidates, so that all other Blaine allowed his name to be used Harrison would be the nominee both by the political forces of his record, of his friends and by the default of opposition. It was remarkable that so shrewd, so skillful a combination of political managers as the combination against the president should have staked their all upon an interview. If Mr. Blaine is a candidate they have of course the potential influence of a great name, a great fame and universal popularity. But if Mr. Blaine failed to say that he is in the race, they would be like the last of the Czar's of the Mohammed's coffin, suspended in the air. Nothing could be more suggestive of the difficulties of the situation to the opponents of General Harrison than the spectacle of such able and practical politicians as his friends Quay, Clarkson, Platt and Foraker, sitting with the ghost of Czar and the coffin of Mohammed.

He (Dewey) had been a friend of Blaine when Conkline nominated him in New York, and was against Grant, Garfield and

TRIED TO KILL HIM

Editor Wolff Assaulted by an Excited Crowd

COWS THEM INTO A RETREAT

Berlin Stirred Up Over the Incident—The People Sympathize With the Brave and Determined Editor.

BERLIN, June 1.—The whole city is in a high state of excitement over an attempt by two young lieutenants to cut down Editor Wolff of the Speyer Gazette, in his own home. Recently Lieutenant Hopfer knocked down a young militia corporal who did not salute him with, as he claimed, proper care. The Speyer Gazette denounced the act and Hopfer demanded an apology which was refused. Today Hopfer and a friend went to Wolff's house looking for Wolff. He found him at his desk, as he had not yet been informed that they were in the building. Hopfer demanded an immediate apology, threatening instant vengeance should it be denied. Wolff refused to apologize, and when the officers tried to force him to the wall he fought back. As Hopfer raised his sword to strike, Wolff snatched a revolver from his desk and pointed it at him, "Stop or I will shoot," Hopfer and his companion were completely cowed by Wolff's evident determination to kill the first man who touched him and they backed hurriedly out of the room. Wolff followed them to the street. Hopfer went to the municipal police and reported the outrage, at the same time sending notice of the affair to the commander of the garrison. The apology demanded by the two lieutenants has not appeared in the Speyer Gazette, and the people of the city are determined to support Editor Wolff in case any further trouble ensues.

MONTE CARLO LATEST VICTIM.

An American Who Committed Suicide Through Heavy Losses.

NICE, June 1.—The statement sent out to the effect that the Welbregg suicide at Monte Carlo was a canard is utterly false. He stopped at Nice for one week and became known to a number of people. He appeared to be a German-American, and the spelling of his name seems to have varied. During his stay in Nice of a week or more he went every day to Monte Carlo. There he lost heavily. Then his fortune changed, and for a time he was a winner. At length, on the 23d or 24th of this month, he lost enormously, the total amount of his losses being about 300,000 francs. Then, as already related, he committed suicide in the casino, and became known to a number of people. He was shot himself broke the mirror, after inflicting a fatal wound upon him, and the shattered mirror was for some time evidence of the tragedy that had occurred. The secret burial, after dark, occurred as stated. The house of the deceased was a scene of the tragedy, except to send out the report that the story is a canard. Their reason is obvious. It is the very time when they wish to allure a large and profitable patronage of Americans, and the suicide of a ruined American would have a depressing effect upon the games.

REVOLUTION IN HONDURAS.

The Defeated Candidate For President at Its Head.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The steamship Miranda which arrived this morning from Greytown and Livingston, Central America, brought the news of a revolution in Spanish Honduras which was instigated May 1 by the defeated candidate for president. General Borrill is the leader of the revolution. He is the defeated presidential candidate being his uncle. The defeated candidate and six prominent officers of Honduras was exiled. They went to Guatemala where General Borrill gathered around him a number of sympathizers. These he organized into an army. He then moved to the head of an attacking army. They had a number of small field pieces and began to shell the town. The bombardment continued all day, and the custom house official in the forest back of the town followed by the citizens. The attacking army, although numbering but 2,000, forced the national troops to retire and took possession of the town. General Borrill and his men secured all the arms and ammunition stored in the custom house and then retreated to Livingston. During the engagement but one man was killed and four injured, the consul general in this city and confirms the report of the revolution.

WHY MEN BOUND OVER.

They Refuse to Furnish Bail and Are Sent to Jail.

CLEVELAND, June 1.—Warren H. Corning and Julius E. French, members of the whiskey trust who were indicted by the United States grand jury to Boston for violating the so-called United States anti-trust laws, were taken before United States Commissioner Williams this evening and bound over to the United States district court of the district of Massachusetts in the sum of \$50,000 each. They refused to give bond and a commission issued a final writ committing them to jail in default of bail. The district attorney made an application for an award of removal of the indicted district judge at Boston. This was granted by the attorneys who contested the application on the grounds that the indictment did not charge them with an offense that can be tried in the courts of Massachusetts, and that the anti-trust law is unconstitutional.

Indians Become Homeless.

Omaha, June 1.—Eighteen of the copper-colored pupils of the Genoa Indian school became suddenly homeless Saturday evening and, packing their traps, started for Arizona on foot. They took with them all their belongings. The next morning the station agent at Fullerton ran across the entire outfit—bunks, squares, papers and all. They had covered the intervening fifteen miles between that place and Genoa during the night. They were locked up in the baggage room of the

ALL IN GOOD SHAPE

The Preliminaries Will Be Perfectly Arranged

FOR THE GREAT GATHERING

To Be in Attendance Upon the Minneapolis Convention—Various Headquarters Assigned.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 1.—The people of Minneapolis are too busy getting ready to entertain the Republican visitors, and too hospitable to try to create factions by boosting any man's boom. That is one reason why Senator Meek has concluded to leave to the convention the nomination and devote his entire time to getting ready the tickets and appointing his assistants and pages to enable the delegates to get into their places without confusion. The Blaine ghost is not yet stalking the streets of the Flour City, and here one hears but little of the talk started in New York and Washington. The principal reason for this absence of talk about candidates is that the business men of Minneapolis have constituted themselves into a committee of the whole to act as hosts. They are working together, determined that ever victor shall be cared for as well if not better than the visitors to other conventions have been cared for. The general committee, of which George A. Brackett is chairman, will take care of the delegates and alternates, the national committee and distinguished guests at the hotels. The press committee will take charge of the newspaper accommodations and the New York City Insurance building, one of the finest business blocks in the city, has been converted into a big hotel for newspaper correspondents, where they will have ample room to work and sleep, having a restaurant and barber shop to themselves, and telegraphic service in the building. The newspaper men of Minneapolis have taken especial pride in this work, and the press will have such accommodations as they have never had at any other convention.

Excellent Accommodations.

The committee on accommodations, of which W. E. Steele is chairman, has made arrangements for the most difficult, but Mr. Steele says that they will take care of all who have so far applied for rooms, and still have room for double the number. This committee took the directory, and wherever they found a house with more than two boarders they assumed that it was a boarding house, and invited proposals from such as to how many people they could take, what accommodations, not only as to beds, but hot and cold water, bath-rooms, etc., prices for lodging and for board and laundry. There are no directions for reaching the place by street cars. In this way they had accommodations for 17,000 people provided, and they are receiving hundreds of applications from private families everywhere. Now, the directions are accepted until an inspector has been sent to make an examination and report to the committee. Then they are listed and those who have applied for accommodations are notified by letter giving them the street and number, the previous night, and the directions to the depot, the price they shall pay for lodging or for board and lodging, how many shall be in a room, so that there can be no misunderstanding and no inconvenience. The people who have placed accommodations in the hands of the committee have pledged themselves to the arrangements made, and should any differences arise about overcharges the committee stands between the visitors and their entertainers. The books of the committee will show the agreement by both parties, and there can be but little chance for such misunderstanding.

No Overcharging Permitted.

Mr. Steele refused to accept or list any houses where there was any attempt to overcharge. One man who offered his house for lodging at the rate of \$4 for each person was sent away to where the committee found that it did not secure the convention to allow anybody to give it the reputation of being inhabited by hogs. Mr. Steele said today that he believed the accommodations now in the hands of the committee would take care of any crowd that might come. They are people who came without first providing for rooms. The hotels at Minneapolis are still to draw upon, as well as the St. Paul hotels. All together they claim to be able to care for 50,000 visitors.

Mr. Brackett sometime ago wrote to men in every congressional district in the United States for estimates as to number of people likely to come to the convention. Outside of Minnesota and the Dakotas this averages twenty-three to the district. The committee have managed well, and at this date it looks as though Minneapolis would take care of the convention as well as it has ever been cared for. One thing they found in writing to delegates about accommodations was that the delegates, as a rule, quartered in the same hotel with their headquarters. At the West are Arkansas, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island and Idaho. At the Nicollet are Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Illinois, Nebraska, South Dakota, Oregon, Missouri, Colorado, New Mexico and Kansas.

At the Holmes, Alabama, Georgia, Washington, Utah and Wyoming.

At the Brunswick are South Carolina and Mississippi.

At the St. James, Louisiana, (Kellogg delegation) and North Carolina.

At the Victoria, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee. In the Mason, Temple, California and Arizona.

At the Exchange, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

At the Langham Hotel, Nevada, Utah and Alaska. At the Beaumont, the District of Columbia, Virginia and

DEPT. WHERE THEY WERE KEPT UNTIL

Assistant Superintendent Ferrigno went to bring them back.

Died of Drink Cure Treatment.

WICHITA, Kan., June 1.—George Bradshaw, son of a prominent resident here, died yesterday morning from causes alleged to have been brought about by the treatment he was taking for the cure of indigestion. He entered what is known as the "Huntington Institute" on Saturday, and soon after taking his first shot he must become affected. On Sunday he was treated again and that evening had spasms. His friends saw the physicians in charge, but they advised a continuance of the treatment and gave Bradshaw three shots again yesterday. About noon he was taken to the hospital. Bradshaw was again taken with spasms which lasted until daylight, and a little later he died. His friends will make a full investigation. Deceased left a wife and child.

Seventeen Persons Poisoned.

LITTLE ROCK, June 1.—A wholesale poisoning occurred here Tuesday night, and as a result seventeen people are dangerously ill, and the recovery of three is very doubtful. C. B. Wooten lives with his wife and four children and conducted the family grocery and meat business. He was alone at home with his family and eleven boarders laid down to supper, eating very heartily. About half an hour after the meal all were taken violently ill, vomiting and having intense pains in the head. Physicians were summoned and are still working to relieve the sufferers. Where the poison came from or what kind it is a mystery. Various theories are advanced and much excitement prevails.

Cyclone in Texas.

TEMPLE, Tex., June 1.—East Durango was wrecked by a frightful hurricane last evening, not a house is left standing. The house of Tom Wetters was crushed like an egg shell and Wetters, his wife and six children were instantly killed. A baby escaped unharmed, the only survivor of twenty people who were seriously and some fatally injured.

Belleville, Tex., June 1.—A cyclone swept through this town today, wiping out one street, containing twenty houses, including the general store and killing many people. The property loss is upward of \$30,000.

Sues the Governor of Texas.

AUSTIN, June 1.—A \$50,000 damage suit was laid today against Governor Hogg by Charles E. Tyler, of Tyler, on the charge of defamation of character. It is alleged that Governor Hogg called Bonner "a professional liar" in a campaign speech. Bonner stands high at the Texas bar for integrity and honesty. The case is a startling one, and it is predicted it will prove troublesome for Hogg, both from a pecuniary and political standpoint.

Drove Over the Bank.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 1.—About 1 o'clock this afternoon Ernest Miesler drove over the High Cliff bank of the Niagara falls, near the Devaux college, with a horse and wagon. He fell a distance of 130 feet. Searching parties have been unable to locate the body.

Family of Five Drowned.

GUTHRIE, O. T., June 1.—Heavy rains have again caused the streams to rise rapidly, and much damage has been done. A report reached here that an entire family of man, woman and three children were swept away and drowned while fording the Canadian river.

Burned Out the Street.

TRINITY, Texas, June 1.—Fire last night swept away all the business houses on the north side of Main street, causing an aggregate loss of \$80,000.

NEW TEACHERS AT YALE.

Vacancies Caused by President Harper Filled Yesterday.

NEW HAVEN, Ct. June 1.—Eight new instructors, where chosen for Yale yesterday at the regular meeting of the Yale corporation. President Harper caused a large number of vacancies by inducing several men to go to Chicago University and with one exception all the vacant chairs were filled. W. L. Phelps, at present instructor in English literature, Jules Williams, professor of paleontology, and Prof. Knapp as professor of modern languages. Prof. E. W. Scripture of Clark university was given charge of the new department of physiological psychology. Prof. H. L. Williams of Cornell was selected as successor to Prof. J. D. Dana. C. L. Bronson of Brooklyn was chosen tutor in Greek and Latin. Harrison W. Lindsey of New Haven was appointed instructor in perspective in art at the art school. E. C. Beecher was appointed assistant professor of mathematics. Prof. W. Thompson of Grand Rapids, Mich., was elected tutor to the freshman class in Latin. Prof. E. K. Saunders was made assistant professor of Biblical literature.

WENT AGAINST MORROW.

United Presbyterians Sustain the Presidency of San Francisco.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 1.—The first matter considered at the general assembly of the United Presbyterians this morning was a resolution recommending the purchase of a mission station belonging to the Presbyterian church in Peshawar, India. The price asked is \$42,000, but the missionaries think they can buy it at \$20,000. The question was referred to the board of foreign missions with power to act.

The chairman of the judiciary committee, the Rev. Dr. McClure, then read the report of the complaint of the Rev. David Morrow against the presidency of San Francisco. The complaint was returned, and the decisions of the presbytery affirmed.

The complaint of J. T. McKee in behalf of Isa Bhajan against the presidency of Seattle was also read by the chairman of the judiciary committee, and the dismissal of the complaint recommended. The point was raised that the complaint was not regular, as it was not made for more than a year, and the motion made that the appeal be dismissed on this ground. The excuse was made for the Rev. J. T. McKee that he was absent from the country for a length of time.

Admirers of Walt Whitman.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—Friends of Walt Whitman celebrated his seventy-third birthday last night at a dinner, and organized the "Walt Whitman reunion."

INDIAN TERRITORY. At the Windsor, Florida, and at the Windsor, Louisiana (Warmoth delegation).

No Blaine Headquarters.

General John C. New will have his rooms at the West and these will be recognized as President Harrison's headquarters, for there his friends will largely congregate. General Alger also has headquarters at the West, and that is looked upon as the rallying point for the Blaine boomers, which is rather significant as pointing out the origin of the boom.

There are no Blaine headquarters, but the Chicago Blaine club will be in the New York Life building. Chauncey M. Dewey and J. St. Louis Fessett will be guests of Senator Washburn. Chairman Clarkson and Frank Hixon will have adjoining rooms at the West. Governor McKinley and Senator Walcott will also be neighbors in the same hotel, and ex-Governor Foraker and Stewart L. Woodford will have adjoining rooms.

The Blaine boom has done one thing. It has stirred up many old friends of Blaine who had not intended to be here, and today they have wired for accommodations. Senator Sawyer will be here to see that Mr. Payne does not carry the Wisconsin delegation around in his pocket as personal property, and in other states the president's friends will be on hand to see that the executive has friends who are not to be put aside as having no influence in their states.

FREE GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

Secretary Foster Says the Amount is Really \$51,000,000, Not \$13,000,000.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster was at the club yesterday in Wall street by 10 o'clock this morning, enjoying an after-breakfast cigar with Assistant Treasurer Robert. Mr. Foster said there would be no formal conference with the New York bankers, thought it was not unlikely that some of them might drop in to see him during the day. When he was asked if during his visit here he would confer with the bankers on the subject of increasing the supply of gold in the treasury, Mr. Foster said:

"It would not be necessary for me to make a trip to New York to do that. I don't care to say anything, however, on that subject at present. You see, if I intended to take any such steps it would be very poor policy to say so."

When pressed, Mr. Foster practically admitted that the subject might be discussed during the day. Mr. Foster then said:

"The public generally has not the right idea about the free gold in the treasury. I have looked into the subject lately and I find no law whatever in regard to the retention of the \$100,000,000 fund held to secure the greenback issue. As a matter of fact about \$32,000,000 of the greenback issue has been retired and the treasury is only bound to hold as much gold as there have been issued gold certificates to retire the greenbacks. So the free gold in the treasury is really \$61,000,000, and not something over \$13,000,000, as the public seems to think. There is one thing, moreover, of which every one may be sure, and that is that there will be no premium on gold during this administration. I have the power to issue bonds to keep the two metals at a parity, and they will be kept at a parity."

ENORMOUS FLOOD LOSS.

It is Estimated That \$50,000,000 Damage Was Done.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—Now that the great flood has almost passed away in the south, the following estimate is made of the losses occasioned by the high water, a loss unprecedented in the history of floods: Missouri, wheat and corn destroyed, \$60,000,000; houses ruined, \$1,000,000; cattle drowned, \$50,000; railroad property destroyed, \$150,000; total, \$11,000,000. Tennessee, cotton loss, \$600,000; wheat loss, \$1,200,000; houses and cattle, \$100,000; total, \$1,900,000. Kentucky's loss, \$200,000. Arkansas inundated, 9,338; loss as follows:

Corn, \$2,400,000; cotton, \$5,000,000; other products, \$2,500,000; total, \$10,000,000. Mississippi's loss, \$1,000,000; Louisiana's loss, \$5,000,000; total loss, \$29,000,000. This estimate does not include stagnation in business and the merchants and transportation line. A conservative estimate of the amount of damage caused by the loss from the high waters from Kansas city to New Orleans will reach the enormous figure of \$50,000,000.

NICARAUGUA CANAL.

The Convention to Be Held in St. Louis Today.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—The Nicaragua canal convention will convene in this city tomorrow with over 1000 delegates present, representing every state and territory and all of the principal commercial organizations. The convention will assemble in Estabrook hall at 10 o'clock tomorrow forenoon. A brief address will be made by Marcus Birnheimer, chairman of the committee of arrangements, after which Mr. M. Ester of California will deliver an address. Afterwards the delegates will be given a drive around the city and a banquet in the evening.

ARREST OF A POLITICIAN.

A Defeated Candidate Tries to Create a Sensation.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 1.—Ex-Senator Rulan, the Allegheny county republican leader who has served four terms in the senate, entered suit against ex-State Treasurer Boyer tonight. A warrant was issued for his arrest and an officer dispatched to the late state treasurer's home in Philadelphia to serve it. Senator Rulan ceases Mr. Boyer with having received 2 and in some instances 3 per cent on the \$4,000,000 of the state's money which he made a deposit in different banks, and that a portion of this interest money was used to defeat the senator last Saturday. The balance was handed over to Quay for campaign purposes.

Authorized to Solicit.

CHICAGO, June 1.—The city council this evening authorized Mayor Washburn to appoint a committee to receive subscriptions for the benefit of the flood sufferers in southern Illinois.

Could Not Elect.

CHICAGO, June 1.—After taking twenty-three ballots today for a successor to Chairman Finley, the Western Passenger association adjourned until tomorrow, when voting will be resumed.

NOT YET FIXED UP

The Free Delivery Bill Still Hangs Fire

SHERMAN FINISHES HIS TALK

On the Silver Question—The Census Bureau Investigation Drags Along—Other Capitol Notes.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Another day was devoted by the house to a discussion of the free postal delivery system and no progress was made with the postoffice appropriation bill, except the adoption of an amendment offered by Mr. Lanham (dem.) of Texas, by request of Mr. Crane of Texas, providing that no part of the \$10,400,000 appropriated for free delivery should be disbursed so as to establish additional free delivery offices in any congressional district where there may be one or more free delivery offices already in operation nor should free delivery facilities be increased in any office until a congressional district in which they may be a place possessing the necessary qualifications, shall have been supplied with at least one free delivery office. The chair ruled the amendment out of order on the ground that it was not proper to further amend the Lanham amendment adopted by the house. Several amendments were offered and were rejected or ruled out on points of order. The committee then rose and the house adjourned till tomorrow.

SHERMAN KIDS HIS SPEECH.

He Leaves the Senate Alone to Mr. Stewart for Reply.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—In concluding his speech on silver, Mr. Sherman said: "This scheme of free coinage has all the elements of weakness, and I will almost say, of repudiation. This is not the time to deal with finance in the midst of a presidential campaign, while men are scheming for positions. We cannot have very wise legislation at such a time." At the close of Mr. Sherman's speech, Mr. Aldrich suggested that as many senators were leaving the city to be absent for some days, a unanimous agreement should be entered into that while the debate might proceed, no vote should be taken either on the bill or amendments before June 14. This was agreed to. Mr. Stewart took the floor to reply to Mr. Sherman. The Ohio senator at the same moment rose to leave the chamber. Mr. Stewart expressed his regret that the senator from Ohio would not leave the chamber. Mr. Stewart intended to show that gentleman's record on the silver question. Mr. Sherman, without heeding the request, continued on his way.

Mr. Stewart, in the course of a long speech, denounced the projected international conference as a plan to send ambassadors to Europe to determine how much lighter the bonds should be drawn on the people, and to proclaim to the nations of Europe that we were not capable of establishing a financial system. The conference with the art resumed his seat at 4:35 p. m. the senate adjourned until tomorrow.

Census Investigation.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The investigation of the census bureau was continued this forenoon by the house committee on the census. J. F. Richardson, formerly of the agricultural division of the census bureau, told the committee that he thought the selection of special agents in that division and in the division of wealth and taxation was very unfortunate. John Hyde, special agent in the agricultural division, was especially indignant at general matters. On July 13, 1891, the witness received notice that his services were no longer required and Mr. Hyde had asked him to turn over letters received from farmers. The witness refused to do so and he was arrested for purloining public papers, but the case was dismissed, the judge stating that it was a "high-handed" case. The committee will make the time demands were being made that were a discrimination against union soldiers; widows had been dismissed; one man who had been in the Confederate army and who with a group of slaves followed President Lincoln in the hope of capturing him had been retained. Mr. Richardson testified that there had been a force of clerks employed at night in the agricultural division getting out names and addresses of farmers in various states where irrigation was necessary. This work was done under the supervision of John Hyde, chief of the division, and the information was given to the Irrigation Age of Denver, Col. He stated further that his clerks had been ordered to make up a list of the names of the persons who had been retained. Mr. Richardson testified that there had been a force of clerks employed at night in the agricultural division getting out names and addresses of farmers in various states where irrigation was necessary. 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